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EXAMINER

D AGOSTA, STEPHEN M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 05/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/685,366	Applicant(s) EAKIN, WILLIAM JOSEPH	
	Examiner Stephen M. D'Agosta	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

1. The applicant has modified the claims to recite that only the appliance ID is used to authenticate the user. The examiner notes that a close read of Rezvani disclose this operation. First and foremost, Rezvani is focused on the receiver requiring intimate knowledge about the types of transmitters attempting communications (Para #2) and that there is a need to have a system "in which the registration of the transmitter devices is flexible and sufficiently performed repetitively without being burdensome" (Para #7). Rezvani discloses several methods in which a transmitting device can authenticate with a receiver (see Para's #3-6) whereby a TV remote, Cell phone or inmate tracker all authenticate with a "system" to gain access – note that nowhere does Rezvani disclose using anything other than a hard-wired/coded "ID" (eg. ESN for cell phone). Therefore the examiner interprets that Rezvani provides access to a system by the appliance's ID (which reads on the applicant's claims as amended).

- a) Para #12 teaches discovery/operating modes to register the device.
- b) Para# 16 teaches storing the serial number of the device in memory.
- c) Para #18 teaches registration using a Serial Number of the device.

2) The examiner notes a more favorable outcome may occur if the applicant was to amend claim 1 (and all other independent claims) as follows:

→ Claim 1 + claim 4 + claim 7 + claim 9 + claim 11

The examiner believes this would fully separate the claims from the prior art of record.

3) The examiner notes that claim 1 uses the term "application" ID instead of "appliance" ID, which is a USC 112 2nd issue (antecedent problem). Please change to appliance ID to obviate this rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "application ID" in the newly amended sentence.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It should refer to an "appliance ID".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 to 31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garrison US 2002/0069355 and further in view of Rezvani et al. US 2002/0077077 and (Shimada or Wilber or Khouri or Obouchi or Ronen or Yamazaki).

As per **claims 1, 12, 19, 22 and 24-25 and 27**, Garrison teaches a method for communicating information from a private database to a wireless communication device (abstract, figure 1 and Para#33 teaches wireless communications), comprising:

receiving a private database access request from the wireless communication device, (figure 4a-b and Para#42 teaches Username/Password which uniquely ID's the user/device) ;

comparing the password with a security indicia, the security indicia associated with the wireless communication device (figure 3 teaches a Password table #55 which is checked as does figures 4a-b), and

communicating the information from the private database to the wireless communication device when the appliance ID corresponds to the security indicia (figures 4a-b teaches authenticating the user and sending the data if the user is verified) **but is silent on the private database access request including at least an appliance identification (ID) that uniquely identifies the wireless communication device and comparing the appliance ID with security indicia wherein verification of only the appliance ID is sufficient to authorize access to the private database.**

Garrison teaches authenticating a user via username and password, as pointed out by the primary examiner above. Garrison discloses use of many different communications networks (see Para#33) and one skilled understands that this would encompass use of the Internet. Hence the client's device/computer would use TCP/IP addressing which would inherently uniquely identify the appliance ID.

Rezvani teaches using a cellular phone's ESN to uniquely identify and register an user (Para#4). Rezvani teaches the user may access a database via communication means (Para#'s 108-111, 113 teaches cellular phone access, 121, 122 and 134). Furthermore, the examiner's response to arguments (see above) states that Rezvani discloses access to remote "systems" by only device ID/serial number (see Para's 2-7, 12, 16 and 18).

Shimada teaches using the telephone number of a device to register said device and connect to a network (abstract. Note that figure 1 shows the Internet being used).

Wilber teaches:

"If a carrier is detected at 236, a signal is sent to the local computer 52 which requests or prompts the local computer 52 to provide a **caller ID (eg. phone number)** and a password at step 242. The caller ID and password are verified at step 244, and if found appropriate a file transfer is executed at step 246" (C5, L58-62)

Khoury teaches:

In another embodiment, a database may be established to maintain specific caller priorities 66. ***Specific callers may be identified by the caller's telephone number 60*** or the caller may be asked to provide an access code or user ID.

Art Unit: 2617

In this embodiment, the database may identify the caller in order to establish their priority within the queue using their telephone number, password, or user ID. (C6, L54-65)

Obouchi teaches:

FIG. 3 is a graphical table illustrating exemplary contents in a collection of registered sentences for individual. Private information items that identify the user, such as the ID, name, telephone number and password of that user, are preferably appended to the collection of registered sentences for that individual. (C5, L56-61)

Ronen teaches:

Specifically, in these embodiments, before they are sent to the telephone company, the user's telephone number and a password known only to the user and to the telephone company, are encrypted with a public encryption key that is associated with only the telephone company. After authenticating the user by confirming the association between the decrypted telephone number and the password provided by the user, the ISP begins to provide the requested information and/or interactive services to the user. (C2, L62 to C3, L5)

Yamazaki teaches::

To make this possible, the pager uses a caller's telephone number as a password. (Abstract)

With further regard to claims 19 and 22 and 30-31, Garrison teaches use of password authentication and RF transmissions while Rezvani teaches use of an ESN number which reads on applicant's use of term "multiple use" (see claim 2 below as well) and transmitter/processor (see figure 1).

With further regard to claim 24, Garrison teaches a computer system/program executed on client and server (figures 2-3) with software logic shown in figures 4a-b)

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that the private database access request including at least an appliance identification (ID) that uniquely identifies the wireless communication device and comparing the appliance ID with security indicia, to provide added security checking of both login/password and device ID.

As per **claims 2 and 13**, Garrison teaches claim 1/12, **but is silent on** wherein the appliance ID is multiple-use identification indicia that is included in all communications from the wireless communication device.

Rezvani teaches authenticating a user via an ESN number of a cellular phone (Para #4 and 6) which reads on the applicant's use of the term "multiple-use identification" ("Appliance ID 210 is a serial number, phone number, security code, or other suitable unique identifier, of the cell phone 102 that uniquely identifies cell phone 102. Accordingly, the appliance ID 210 is referred to herein as a multiple-use unique identifier since the appliance ID 210 uniquely identifies the appliance and identifies the appliance as an authorized device to embodiments of the private database wireless access system").

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that the appliance ID is multiple-use identification indicia that is included in all communications from the wireless communication device, to provide means for an ID to have multiple uses (ie. used as a phone number, security check, etc.)

As per **claims 3, 14 and 26**, Garrison teaches claim 2/13/25 **but is silent on** wherein the multiple-use identification indicia and the security indicia correspond to a telephone number of the wireless communication device.

Rezvani teaches authenticating a user via an ESN number of a cellular phone (Para #4 and 6) which reads on using the telephone number/MIN of the phone since both uniquely identify the user and can be used interchangeably.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that wherein the multiple-use identification indicia and the security indicia correspond to a telephone number of the wireless communication device, to provide for associating a user to their phone for security purposes (eg. that one user will use that one phone).

As per **claim 4**, Garrison teaches claim 1 **but is silent on** wherein the appliance ID is a unique identifier included in a header information of the private database access request from the received wireless communication device.

Rezvani teaches transmitting data/header to a remote system that includes transmission of information including identification information (Para#66 and figure 4, #254/#258).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that the appliance ID is a unique identifier included in a header information of the private database access request from the received wireless communication device, to provide means for transmitting the appliance ID in the overhead of a message header.

As per **claim 5**, Garrison teaches claim 1, wherein communicating further comprises transmitting the information radio frequency (RF) signal to the wireless communication device.

As per **claim 6**, Garrison teaches claim 1, wherein receiving the private database access request further comprises receiving information selecting one of a plurality of different private databases wherein the selected private database is communicated to the wireless communication device when the appliance ID corresponds to the security indicia (figures 4a-b teach the user being verified and then having access to databases, figure 1, 20a-d).

As per **claims 7 and 15-16**, Garrison teaches claim 1/13, further comprising; receiving a second private database access request from a second wireless communication device (Para #3 teaches authorized access by users), the second private database access request including at least a password generated by a user (Para#42);

comparing the received password with a security code, the security code uniquely associated with the user (Para#42); and

but is silent on associating a second security indicia with a second unique appliance ID of the second wireless communication device when the received password corresponds to the security code, so that the private database is communicated to the second wireless communication device.

Garrison teaches authenticating a user via username and password, as pointed out by the primary examiner above. Garrison discloses use of many different communications networks (see Para#33) and one skilled understands that this would encompass use of the Internet. Hence the client's device/computer would use TCP/IP addressing which would inherently uniquely identify the appliance ID.

Rezvani teaches using a cellular phone's ESN to uniquely identify and register an user (Para#4). Rezvani teaches the user may access a (remote) database via communication means (Para#'s 108-111, 113 teaches cellular phone access, 121, 122 and 134).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that associating a second security indicia with a second unique appliance ID of the second wireless communication device when the received password corresponds to the security code, so that the private database is communicated to the second wireless communication device, to provide means for the system to support access by a plurality of users based on their device ID and/or login/password.

As per **claim 8**, Garrison teaches claim 7, **but is silent on** further comprising saving the second unique appliance ID as the second security indicia uniquely associated with the second wireless communication device.

Rezvani teaches using a cellular phone's ESN to uniquely identify and register an user (Para#4). The ESN is stored until the phone roams away and/or is shutoff. Hence the second appliance ID would be stored by the network/database until the user terminates contact.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that it saves the second unique appliance ID as the second security indicia uniquely associated with the second wireless communication device, to

provide means for keeping a user and user's device ID on record for security tracking/verification purposes.

As per **claim 9**, Garrison teaches claim 7, further comprising:
receiving a subsequent private database access request from the second wireless communication device (figures 4a-b) **but is silent on** the subsequent private database access request including at least the second unique appliance ID,
comparing the second unique appliance ID with the second security indicia, and
communicating the private database to the second wireless communication device when the second unique appliance ID corresponds to the second security indicia.

Rezvani teaches using a cellular phone's ESN to uniquely identify and register an user (Para#4). Rezvani teaches the user may access a (remote) database via communication means (Para#'s 108-111, 113 teaches cellular phone access, 121, 122 and 134).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that the subsequent private database access request including at least the second unique appliance ID, AND comparing the second unique appliance ID with the second security indicia, AND communicating the private database to the second wireless communication device when the second unique appliance ID corresponds to the second security indicia, to provide means for supporting a plurality of users who can be verified before accessing the database.

As per **claim 10**, Garrison teaches claim 1, further comprising:
uniquely associating a plurality of unique passwords with a plurality of unique passwords (figure 3, #55 and Para#42)
wherein one password uniquely identifies one of a plurality of wireless communication devices and wherein each of the security indicia are uniquely associated with one of a plurality of private databases (figure 1 shows multiple databases),

receiving the private database access request from one of the plurality of wireless communication devices, the private database access request comprising at least the password of the transmitting wireless communication device and an access request to a selected private database selected from the plurality of private databases (figures 4a-b),

comparing the password of the transmitting wireless communication device with the plurality of unique security indicia (figures 4a-b); and

communicating the selected private database to the transmitting wireless communication device when the password corresponds to the security indicia of the selected private database (figures 4a-b) **but is silent on**

use of appliance IDs which are check/verified to initiate access to database(s).

Rezvani teaches using a cellular phone's ESN to uniquely identify and register an user (Para#4). Rezvani teaches the user may access a (remote) database via communication means (Para#'s 108-111, 113 teaches cellular phone access, 121, 122 and 134).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that it uses appliance IDs which are check/verified to initiate access to database(s), to provide means for multiple levels of security verification to include device ID, login, password, etc..

As per **claims 11 and 18**, Garrison teaches claim 1/12, further comprising receiving a communication from the wireless communication device that prevents association of the password with the security indicia so that communicating the private database to the wireless communication device is prevented (Para#42 and figures 4a-b) **but is silent on** use of an appliance ID.

Rezvani teaches using a cellular phone's ESN to uniquely identify and register an user (Para#4). Rezvani teaches the user may access a (remote) database via communication means (Para#'s 108-111, 113 teaches cellular phone access, 121, 122 and 134).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that it uses appliance IDs which are check/verified to initiate access to database(s), to provide means for multiple levels of security verification to include device ID, login, password, etc..

As per **claim 17 and 29**, Garrison teaches claim 12/27 **but is silent on** further comprising:

selecting a portion of the received private database using a browser, and displaying the selected portion of the received private database on a display residing on the wireless communication device using the browser.

Rezvani teaches using a cellular phone's ESN to uniquely identify and register an user (Para#4). Rezvani teaches the user may access and view a (remote) database via communication means (Para#'s 108-111, 113 teaches cellular phone access, 121, 122 and 134). Note Para#108 specifically teaches "...client device 22 may include, for example, an Internet browser application that may be used to access web pages via communications network 16".

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that selecting a portion of the received private database using a browser, AND displaying the selected portion of the received private database on a display residing on the wireless communication device using the browser, to provide support for Internet access.

As per **claim 20**, Garrison teaches claim 19, further comprising a memory configured to store the received private database (figure 2 is the client device which comprises a memory, #22).

As per **claim 21**, Garrison teaches claim 19, further comprising:
a display (figure 2, #29) **but is silent on** a browser configured to display the received private database on the display.

Art Unit: 2617

Rezvani teaches using a cellular phone's ESN to uniquely identify and register an user (Para#4). Rezvani teaches the user may access and view a (remote) database via communication means (Para#'s 108-111, 113 teaches cellular phone access, 121, 122 and 134). Note Para#108 specifically teaches "...client device 22 may include, for example, an Internet browser application that may be used to access web pages via communications network 16".

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that it uses a browser configured to display the received private database on the display, to provide means for access via the Internet.

As per **claim 23**, Garrison teaches claim 22 further comprising security code corresponding to a user associated with the private database, so that when the received ID is not initially associated with the security indicia, a password provided by the user of the remote wireless communication device causes the multiple-use unique ID to be associated with the security indicia when the password corresponds to the security code (Para#42 teaches use of login/password which is associated with the user's device).

As per claim 28, Garrison teaches claim 27 further comprising transmitting via both Internet and RF communications, the information from the remote database to the PWCD (figure 1 and Para #33 shows connections from the user to the remote database. Since Garrison teaches both wired/wireless technology, one skilled understands that the mobile user will send an RF message which will eventually be connected to a wired/Internet connection that connects to the database server).

Claim 32 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garrison/Rezvani/(Shimada or Wilber or Khouri or Obouchi or Ronen or Yamazaki). and further in view of Schneider et al. US 6,178,505.

As per **claim 32**, Garrison teaches claim 27 comprising authenticating, without a user of the PWCD entering a password, whether the PWCD is authorized to access the information stored in a remote database.

Schneider teaches authentication, albeit poor, via just an IP Address:

As is clear from the above list of identification information, the degree to which a firewall can trust identification information to authenticate a user depends on the kind of identification information. For example, the IP address in a packet can be changed by anyone who can intercept the packet; consequently, the firewall can put little trust in it and authentication by means of the IP address is said to have a very low trust level. On the other hand, when the identification information comes from a token, the firewall can give the identification a much higher trust level, since the token would fail to identify the user only if it had come into someone else's possession. (C3, L16-27)

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Garrison, such that a password is not required, to provide means for different levels of security.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

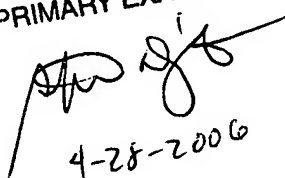
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2617

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen M. D'Agosta whose telephone number is 571-272-7862. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bill Trost can be reached on 571-272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

STEVE M. D'AGOSTA
PRIMARY EXAMINER

4-28-2006